THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1865. NO. 233

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE NEWS.

—Ten prisoners, sentenced by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary, have been sent to the Albany prison.

—G. H. Hill, the ex-Confederate Brigadier General, committed last week to the work-house of Washington City, for vagrancy, was released on the payment of the fine by friends of the prisoner.

—A gentleman who has traveled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.

—It seems that N. P. Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue, who died so suddenly in Cleaveland a few days since, committed suicide. It appears that he is a defaulter to the amount of from $90,000 to $140,000.

—The following decisions have been rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Ordinary dredging for the purpose of keeping water channels in navigable condition is considered a work rather of repair than as labor of construction, and therefore contracts for such labor do not render the contractor liable to license. A deed executed prior to Sept. 1, 1862, if it was delivered prior to that date, requires no stamp and may be admitted to record, but if delived since that date, it should be stamped and cannot legally be recorded, unless stamped.—Bonds given in action of replevin and in actions commenced by capias, are held to be bonds required in legal proceedings and therefore exempt from stamp duty.

—Gen. Brisbin, in his official report of the organization of colored troops, states that Kentucky has furnished 26,818 black men to the army. General Brisbin says that 24,000 women and children have been freed under the act of March 3, 1865, granting freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers. The whole number of persons made free in Kentucky through the instumentality of the army, is 100,864.

—Maj. Gen. Wilcox, Col. Lee, and Alfred Ely, of New York, have been summoned to Washington to testify before the Military Commission for the trial of Andersonville prison-keeper Wertz, who acted in a similar capacity in Richmond at the commencement of the war. The number of letters received from officers and soldiers offering to testify to sufferings at the hands of Wertz average one hundred per day. The trial is not expected to take place for at least two weeks.

—Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, the candidate for Vice-President with Douglas in 1860, has been pardoned by the President, at the intercession of Mrs. Douglas.

—Col. C. H. Hoyt, Quartermaster, has been brevetted Brigadier-General, and Lieut Col. S. H. Lathrop, Inspector-General, Colonel; Lieut. Col. O. H. Hart, Assistant-Adjutant General, Colonel. These officers were formerly on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hooker, and are now serving on the staff of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Ohio. Gen. Ord has been brevetted a Major-General in the regular army.

—The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall July 31, at 8 P. M., arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with $721,036.86 in specie.

—An extensive fire occurred at Galveston, Texas, on the 2d inst., involving heavy loss. It was doubtless the design of the parties to burn the town. The transactions of villains in Galveston were never before equaled.

Texas has been divided into three districts. Gen. Turner commands the Galveston district, relieving Gen. Granger.

—Ex-Senator Wm. C. Rives, of Va., has filed an application for pardon.

—Mosby, the partisan ranger, has been arrested at Washington.

—Lieut. D. H. Cockrill, 1st Virginia Infantry, the last prisoner of war in the old capitol at Washington, has been released.

—Gen. Grant has been received and entertained by the civil and military officials of Canada, from Gov. Monck downwards, with a degree of attention and courtesy honorable to all concerned. The Toronto *Globe's* Quebec correspondent says:

"While here, Gen. Grant spoke without reserve to several persons on the Mexican question. He said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande, as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico peaceably, if they chose, but forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico he looked upon as one which had been created by the rebellion, and the rebellion would really not be overcome until Maximilian was compelled to depart, and the Mexican people allowed to organize a government without foreign interference. With regard to the relations between the United States and England he did not think the present friendly state would be disturbed, unless complications ensued by reason of England's mixing herself up with France in the Mexican question."

A story like this can hardly need contradiction, especially when Gen. Grant's reticence on every subject of a military or political kind has become proverbial.

—The Richmond *Republic* of to-day, received here to-night, states that the justices of the county court of Henrico determined yesterday that a person who had been an officer in the Confederate army was incapable of qualifying as Commonwealth's Attorney in that county.

The Court took occasion to announce, also, that it made decisions on its own construction of the Constitution and without reference to instructions received from executive officers of the State.

—Paymaster-General Brice publishes a long list of military officers whose pay has been stopped until they render proper returns to the Quartermaster's Department for public property for which they are responsible. The officers belong chiefly to the Western States.

—The prize money from about five hundred naval captures, is announced for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Bureau.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

Our latest advices from different ports of Europe are those brought by the steamship Cuba, at New York, and the news is only to the 30th of July.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

We print elsewhere a connected narrative of the paying out of the cable till the moment insulation was lost. In the phrase of the report, "insulation was lost" and the cause is unknown.

EX-SECRETARY BRECKINRIDGE.

General John C. Breckinridge, Mr. Davis' last Secretary of War, has reached Southampton, and the English received him cordially.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT COTTON.

An important question had arisen at Liverpool as to the ownership of Confederate Government cotton. The decision was in favor of the United States as the owner, on the ground that when the Government of the Confederate States came to an end, its property became that of its successors. The matter is still open, however, to discussion.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has certainly abated at Alexandria. Mrs. Lansing, wife of the Rev. Julius Lansing, American Missionary at Cairo, was one of its victims. The epidemic was increasing at Constantinople.

FROM PANAMA.

From Panama we learn that there is some discussion there respecting the seizure and confiscation by the Nicaraguan Government, of the schooner Mannelita Pianos, which took General Barrios on his recent expedition. The burial ground on the Isthmus is about to be improved and beautified, and as the remains of many Americans are there, subscriptions are solicited to convert the ground into a handsome cemetery. The Presidential election is soon to take place. General Mosquera seems to be the favorite candidate, although there is much excitement attending the contest.

THE STONEWALL.

A special despatch from New Orleans, dated August 12th, says that the Confederate privateer Stonewall was still in the port of Havana.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Central America we learn that on the fourteenth of July the Nicaraguan Government agreed to deliver to the Government of Salvador General Barrios, on the special condition that he should not be sentenced to death. The general was accordingly sent to La Libertad. On the twelfth of July Don Enrique Palacios, Minister from Guatemala to Nicaragua was assassinated by a man named Rivas. He was shot at his own house at a late hour of the night. The motive of the act is not reported.

CHILIAN ITEMS.

From Chili we have the news that Congress has been occupied by a debate on the established religion as granted to the Roman Catholic Church by the fifth article of the Constitution. It excludes all other religions, and the disposition of some of the people is to have greater toleration of religious opinions. Much excitement attended the debate. The suffrage question was to be discussed, after the fifth article had been fully acted upon.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

From Peru we have a confirmation of the death, by violence, of the Peruvian Admiral, at the hands of the revolutionists headed by Montero. The revolution still progresses. General Frisancho has returned to Lima with the Government forces sent to crush Prado, but without having accomplished his mission. Prado has removed to the Valley of Jauja, where he is strengthening his force and preparing for an expedition coastward. General Canseco is with Prado.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

Returns from Kentucky thus far show that of the anti-slavery candidates for Congress, Yeaman of the 2d district, Rousseau of the 5th, Smith of the 6th, Randall of the 8th, and McKee of the 9th district, five in all, are elected; of the pro-slavery candidates, Trimble of the 1st district, Harding of the 6th, and Shanklin of the 7th, three in all, are chosen. In the remaining district, the 3d, the result is not yet known.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

The returns of the election on the 3d inst. are still extremely imperfect, but there is enough to show that Tayler in the 1st district, Maynard in the 2d, Stokes in the 3d and Cooper in the 4th, all supporters of the Administration, are certainly elected, as are Campbell in the 5th and Thomas in the 6th, both opponents of the Administration. In the 8th the contest was very close, with the chances in favor of Leftwich, Administration. The 7th district has not been heard from.

The 5th district is the only one from which returns, even approximately full, have been received. Thus far, Carter (Adm.) has 1,274, and George W. Campbell (Opp.) 4,079. This is the Nashville district.

Thus it appears that at least half the new delegation are sound Union men. We are hopeful that Col. Hawkins, the Union candidate in the 6th district may be successful.

—It is reported on good authority that the military expedition against the Indians has accomplished its mission, and is on its return to Sioux City. It was met at Fort Benton by the representatives of many tribes who were anxious for peace and the consummation of a permanent treaty. They acknowledge themselves conquered.

THE CITY.

SPLENDID AURORA BOREALIS.—The magnificent auroral display which was witnessed here a few nights since, was noticed in other sections of the country. It enveloped in its crimson folds the stars Beta in the northern crown and Alpha in Hercules, and thence pulsing wildly midway between Aquila and the stars in the Dolphin on the westward. The arch continued perfect for about five minutes after it was first noticed.

At half-past nine the portion between the *Dolphin* and the *Eagle* floated southward and passed across the stars in Aquila, and in about ten minutes more gradually disappeared. From one o'clock until extinguished by daylight (at four o'clock) the entire celestial vault was covered as if by a canopy of interlacing in rapidly proceeding waves, which at every point of the compass to the zenith smith, where the light seemed to be gathered in folds of varying forms but of constant brilliancy, affording one of the most gorgeous exhibitions of aurora we have ever seen. For three hours we were beneath the base of pillars or columns of aurora, shooting up probably some five or six hundreds of miles above our heads, with a rapidity equaled only by that of light itself.

Whether the existence of spots on the sun, indicative of intense chemical activities going on in that body, have anything to do with the development of aurora on our earth (which some believe to be the case) we will not pretend to say; but we may state that a fine cluster of large spots are now to be seen on its western limb.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.—We are again under obligations to Major Clinton A. Cilley and Lieut. S. H. Stitson, for various official orders from the War Office at Washington and Department Headquarters at this point.

We notice that in the case of 2d Lieutenant Walter J. Lee, 28th Michigan infantry volunteers, sentenced to be cashiered, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to accrue to him, published in general orders No. 99, Maj. Gen. Ruger has remitted the forfeiture of pay and allowances due and to accrue to him.

The same officer has directed that particular attention shall be paid by officers in this department to the recent instructions from the Adjutant General in the War office, at Washington, which requires each officer in charge of enlisted men absent from their regiments, to report at the end of every month, to the regimental or company commanders of the men under their charge, when they are sick, in confinement, in hospital, on detached service, &c., their station, the duties which each man is performing, and the authority for detaining him, giving the number and date of the order. Also, whether they are sick, fit for service, and any other particulars about them which may be necessary for the information of their commanding officers in keeping a correct account of the pay, clothing, station, duties, &c., of each soldier. Without such reports, men cannot receive the pay actually due them.

Especial reference is to be had to the cases of enlisted men on detached service, whose former regiments have been mustered out, and who have been transferred to regiments remaining in the department.

ANY AND EVERYTHING.—If people in town or country wish to furnish themselves with any article of tin or sheet iron ware, hollowware, crockery, glassware, table or pocket cutlery, or indeed anything else useful or ornamental, we invite them to call on our friend, D. T. Carraway, with Hart & Lewis, 44 Fayetteville st. They will not only find him polite and affable as a business man, but he can exhibit a stock of goods equal in variety and quality to any other house in North Carolina, if not the South. Make the experiment and see if the reality does not surpass the representation.

QUICK WORK.—As an evidence of the thoroughly progressive spirit of the Southern Express Company in this city, we may state that by their present arrangements, they make trips from Augusta to Raleigh, including 150 miles which has to be accomplished by wagoning, in the brief time of five days. Passengers and freight are both transported, the latter only of light articles. In the absence, too, of the usual mail facilities, they also benefit the public by carrying letters when properly stamped.

This is a spirit of go-ahead-ativeness which is worthy of imitation.

JOB PRINTING.—Mr. J. C. Gorman, a man of fine intelligence and industrious habits, a practical printer, has opened a job printing office up stairs in the rear of Williams & Haywood's drug store, on Hargett street.

Before the war Mr. Gorman published a sprightly weekly paper at Wilson, in this State, but like many others he has lost heavily, we suppose, by the war, and now falls back upon his profession. We trust he will receive, as we have no doubt he will deserve, a fair share of public patronage.

IN THE BANK BUILDING.—Capt. Justin Hodge, depot quartermaster, etc., etc., has moved into a new office, the partially completed building of Bank of North Carolina, south-west corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets. If finished, it would be one of the handsomest buildings in Raleigh—as it is, we suppose the holder is quite comfortably established.

OPEN AGAIN TO-NIGHT.—Gleason and Birch's unequaled company of minstrels—full of fun, frolic, witticism and melody—open again at City Hall to-night, with an entire change of programme.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S BUREAU, Aug. 15, 1865.—A number of soldiers were arrested and brought before the provost this day for being in the city without passes. They were released on their different regiments, with a reprimand not to be caught in the city without passes or they would be severely punished.

A citizen named a colored "operator" had a difficulty of a shocking character. They came very near going to fisty it actual and full style, some before the mayor, but as that worthy saw that the principal in the affair was fighting to please the spectators, he had them both dealt to the guard house for a further hearing.

A very respectable citizen paid $12 to make a complaint, much against his will, he has stated, about one of his former slaves, who, with three took good care to keep clear of the provost's sanctum, thereby saving his thumbs a stretching from some high post.

A citizen [illegible] of the State took the oath [illegible]. It speaks well for the determination of the people to be loyal henceforth to themselves and the government.

IN THE CITY.—We were glad to see in our sanctum yesterday, an old Norfolk friend, John C. Courtney, who is now resident of Charlotte, and assistant superintendent of the Southern Express Company and telegraphing generally in this State. He was always noted, from boyhood, for his energy, efficiency and other good qualities, socially and in a business point of view. He is well deserving the position and popularity he has won in North Carolina and elsewhere in the South.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—It is stated upon authority which we deem reliable, that an order was received yesterday authorizing eight thousand of the white troops in the department of North Carolina to be mustered out. This is a fair indication that the government is not disposed to keep in our midst a greater number of troops than is absolutely necessary. No doubt, if threats and menaces, which are wicked as they are idle, were not indulged by a few thoughtless individuals, the State would soon be exclusively in the hands of the civil administration.

GONE NORTH.—Brevet Maj. Gen. Ames, accompanied by his staff, Maj. Charles A. Carleton, assistant adjutant general, and Capt. H. C. Lockwood, aid-de-camp, left here for Petersburg this morning on their way to New York.

NEW COMMANDANT FOR RALEIGH.—We hear that Brig. Gen. Hardie, who is to succeed Brevet Maj. Gen. Ames in command of the district of Raleigh, reached the city yesterday, preparatory to entering upon service here.

As we go to press the complimentary supper to Gen. Ames, at the Yarborough House, is progressing finely.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Goodspeed Steamship Line

BETWEEN N. YORK AND NEWBERN.

THE A NO. 1 FINE STEAMSHIP

EL CID,

D. B. HOBART - - - Commander,

Will sail directly for New York on SATURDAY, August 19, at 5½ P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply at W. H. Oliver & Co.'s Brick Store, foot of Craven street, to

aug16-4d U. P. GOODSPEED, Agent.

Proposals

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

Horses, Mules, Wagons and Harness.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, August 14th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, September 5th, 1865, for the purchase of a large number of Horses, Mules, Wagons and Harness.

The property will be free for the inspection of bidders at Charlotte, Raleigh and Newbern, N. C., from the 20th of August until the day of sale.

Horses and Mules will be put aside in lots of 12, 24, and 48, each; the Wagons in lots of 2, 4 and 8 each; and the Harness in lots of 12, 24 and 48 single sets, each. Proposals will only be considered for the whole of each separate lot.

A number of Four-Mule and Six-Mule Teams, with Harness and Wagons, will also be set aside at each point named, and proposals received for single Teams, with the Wagons and Harness complete.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Raleigh; and should be endorsed—"proposals for the purchase of public property."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may be offered.

Successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph; and will be required to remove the property on or before September 20th.

Full information, and blanks for proposals, will be furnished on application by letter or in person to the undersigned, or to Lieut. Simpson, A. A. Q. M., Charlotte; Capt. A. M. Garrettie, A. Q. M., Raleigh; Captain H. M. Wheeler, A. Q. M., Newbern; and Captain D. W. E. Day, A. Q. M., Raleigh.

Payment must be made in Government funds on the delivery of the property.

All Mules offered in this manner are sound and serviceable—a large proportion of them the property to be offered for sale at auction in the Department. This will be the only opportunity planters and others will have of purchasing this class of stock from the Government.

J. F. HOTT,

aug16-4d Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

Dental Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has opened an office over R. P. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial teeth inserted on the most approved principles of mechanism.

aug16-1m* T. E. CRAWFORD.

TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 1 Year	$12 00	Daily, 1 Month	$1 00
" 6 Months	6 00	Weekly, 1 Year	3 00
" 3 Months	3 00	" 6 Months	1 50

Single copies for sale in all cases as the paper will not be sent, and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS

Will be furnished at the rate of $8 per hundred copies. All orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines space, or one inch space.

1 Insertion	$1 00	3 Weeks	$6 00
2 "	1 50	1 Month	10 00
3 "	2 00	2 Months	15 00
4 "	2 50	3 "	20 00
5 "	3 00	6 "	30 00
1 Week	5 00	1 Year	50 00

Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule

1-4 column,	1 Month,	$30 00	1-4 col.	6 Months	$160 00
1-3 "	1 "	45 00	1-3 "	6 "	240 00
1/2 "	1 "	60 00	1/2 "	6 "	320 00
1-4 "	3 "	80 00	1-4 "	1 Year	175 00
1-3 "	3 "	120 00	1-3 "	1 "	260 00
1/2 "	3 "	160 00	1/2 "	1 "	350 00

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

Quarterly advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid."

Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week, charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the home and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$2 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Two Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

CUTTER & FRENCH

Fayetteville Street,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,)

ARE CLOSING OUT

AT COST,

THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILITARY CLOTHING,

MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

SUTLER GOODS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

jy 17-2

LADIES, READ THIS!

2 DOZEN spools Green & Daniel SPOOL COTTON, white and black, at 65,	$1 30
6 dozen ¾ yard shoe lace,	20
1 " 2 yard corset lace,	15
1 Box; 6 cards, hooks and eyes,	14
6 Slips black and drab thread,	42
12 dozen China shirt buttons,	6
6 Papers good pins, 14 rows,	25
6 " Smith's Sewing Needles,	25
2 Hanks darning cotton,	18
12 spools black sewing silk,	25
2 Boxes suspender buttons,	25
1 Gross good black vest buttons,	30
3 Pieces black shirt braid,	27
2½ Quires note paper,	25
1 pack fine envelopes,	10
½ dozen good lead pencils,	18
½ " " pen holders,	5
1 " " pens,	10
6 Pieces white tape,	25
	$5 05

The above goods packed nicely in Paper Bag and forwarded to any address on receipt of a $5 greenback by

JOHN KERMODE,

91 North Eutaw street,

Baltimore, Md.

aug16-1m

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCE:

Alonzo T. Jordan, Company Shops, N. C.

Wm. S. Rayner, Baltimore, Md.

McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

ja 14-3m

JNO. F. TOMLIN. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

Foard & Cuninggim,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Near Old County Wharf,

NEWBERN, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1865.

Who Shall Vote.

Now that the Governor's proclamation ordering an election has been issued, and the boards are being formed for the purpose of administering the amnesty oath, the question, who shall vote? is an important one. We all know from the general directions of the Governor that certain persons are not to be allowed to vote, but that the magistrates who shall be vested with the authority to administer the oath will necessarily be clothed with a good deal of discretionary power, and while they should be cautious not to abuse it, we hope they will be liberal and just.

We all know that no one belonging to the excepted classes, as set forth in the President's amnesty proclamation, can vote at the approaching election unless a certificate can be shown of special pardon having been granted by the President; and the fact that a man has applied for special pardon is an acknowledgment that he belongs to the exempted classes, and if he cannot produce the pardon, of course his case is disposed of.

As to those allowed to take the amnesty oath and vote, we think that the magistrates should give certificates to all men, not within the excepted classes, who are willing to take the oath and pledge themselves to observe it, to obey the laws, and in all things conduct themselves as true and loyal citizens of the government of the United States; provided, that since the surrender of Johnston's army and the occupation of the state by the national troops, their walk, conversation and acts have been such as to justify the belief that their professions are sincere and that the oath would be religiously kept. If the behavior of the applicant has been good since April, and he has evinced an earnest desire to conciliate, harmonize and fraternize for the good of the State and whole country, we see no good reason why he should be debared the exercise of the rights of citizenship, but on the contrary the very best reasons exist why he should be enfranchised. Of course we do not mean to include any in whose hearts there is still the slightest bitterness or the faintest feeling of opposition to the national authority, but we do include all, whatever may have been their antecedents, who have truly repented of the folly and wickedness of secession and a war to break up the government, and who will now yield a cheerful, zealous, frank and heartfelt support to the government that they propose to swear allegiance to. We can have no good government and no peace in the insurgent states unless the mass of the people can be represented in public affairs and at the ballot box: we must confide in and trust the people, and allow the masses to have a voice in framing laws under which they are to live, or our elections will be farces and our reconstruction will be a failure.—The larger the number of really loyal men we can bring to the ballot box the better for the state and country, and hence we trust the magistrates who may be appointed to administer the oath will give every man a fair hearing before refusing a certificate of loyalty.

There are some very bad men who do not come within the excepted classes who are intensely disloyal, and such the magistrates should be sure to keep suspended; but the number of such will be quite small, and the majority, a very large majority, can be safely trusted.

We trust that the magistrates who may be appointed to administer the oath will not allow former political differences to interfere with the discharge of their duty in this grave and responsible matter: let each man's case be examined without prejudice or reference to what he has been, and justice awarded him for what he is. If now a law-abiding man and true to the government, he is entitled to the right of citizenship and should have it.

We have no doubt but the magistrates will endeavor to do their whole duty in the matter and that the elections soon to come off will develop a loyal sentiment throughout the state not to have been expected from a people so recently at war with the government they now look to for protection.

Mr. Gilmer's Letter.

We publish the correspondence between Mr. Bagly and Hon. John A. Gilmer in this issue. We remember well the efforts made by Mr. Gilmer and others, in the national Congress, to arrest the war, and all true patriots honor him and them for it. And we doubt not but all that he says about his efforts in the Richmond Congress to stop the war by negotiation and reconstruction is true, but as that irresponsible body kept the doors closed and the people in ignorance of their proceedings nor were not permitted to know who were for peace and who for war. We know there were but few if any there who had the moral courage to defy the usurpation and speak their honest convictions relative to the extremity of the so-called Confederacy.

When the magnanimous propositions made by Mr. Lincoln at Hampton Roads were scouted by Davis and Benjamin, Mr. Gilmer and other peace men should have demanded their acceptance, and in the event of refusal have left their seats and appealed to the army and people, the great masses of whom seeing that nothing but subjugation, humiliation and ruin awaited them, would have rallied to their standard, and thus the war would have been ended before the great armies struck North Carolina, and this State would have been saved the devastation and ruin their presence entailed upon the people.

When it was announced that the terms then offered by President Lincoln were rejected, and the usurpers at Richmond began to make their appeals to try to rally the people to a further prosecution of the war and to induce them to submit to further sufferings, we denounced the whole proceeding and demanded that the people of this state be allowed to say, at the ballot box, whether they would stop the war on the terms offered or not. And for this we were denounced as a traitor and threatened with violence by the Davis press, and not one of those gentlemen in Congress who thirsted for peace and union, came to our aid or gave us a kindly word. It is true, however, that they had to speak and act within the shadow of the grim walls of Castle Thunder, while we were at a considerable distance from the Richmond detectives.

We admire the appeal Mr. Gilmer makes to the people of the state for harmony and reconstruction, and we do most sincerely trust that his sentiments will find a ready response in the breast of every citizen.

More Falsehoods.

It having been circulated in the country, by evil and mischievous persons, that Gov. HOLDEN favored negro suffrage, a number of worthy, loyal citizens, being in the city yesterday, called on the Governor, as we learn, to hear a denial of the malicious report from his own lips, which denial of course he promptly made. Neither Gov. HOLDEN or the *Standard* newspaper, his immediate organ, has uttered anything favoring or looking to negro suffrage, but on the contrary both are unqualifiedly committed against it.

These falsehoods are but the continuation of the persecutions of last summer, and are put in circulation by disloyal persons for the basest of purposes. We assure the loyal citizens of Wake, and of the entire state, that no man in North Carolina is more unqualifiedly opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks than Gov. HOLDEN. It is strange that loyal men should listen to such falsehoods when uttered against gentlemen who have proven themselves so true in the past.

Brigadier General Cooper, of Tennessee, who will be remembered by many of our citizens, has been elected to Congress without opposition. He belonged to the 23d Corps and was in this city with Sherman's army. He is an uncompromising Union man and on the breaking out of the war fled from his home in Tennessee to join the national forces. We are glad to see our sister lying along our western border sending such men to the councils of the nation.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. GILMER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, N. C., August 3rd 1865.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, N. C.:

My Dear Sir:—Old party associations and sympathies suggest this note. The impression seems to prevail in the public mind that you are ill-disposed towards the National and State governments. Remembering your past conduct as a public man—the intense love which you formerly bore to the Union of the States—the denunciations and persecutions which you patiently endured for your gallant defence of the same, in the national councils, when the voice of almost every other of its champions from the South had been hushed, I have hesitated to believe that this impression could be justified by anything you might have said or done.

I trust that my impression is correct and that of the public wrong, and desire to know from yourself. For the gratification of your many friends in this State, I desire permission to publish your reply.

With sentiments of high regard,
I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
WM. H. BAGLY.

MR. GILMER'S LETTER.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1865.

WM. H. BAGLY, Esq:

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 3rd would have been answered sooner but for a short absence from home. The impression that I am ill-disposed to the national and State governments, which you say prevails in the public mind, is certainly erroneous, and without the least foundation. An honest reference to, and review of my political life, will satisfy all fair-minded men of the fallacy of this impression. Until after actual hostilities between the two sections commenced, I continued to address the people in favor of the Union, and for adjustment and peace. Had as many champions all over the South *then* appeared, and as boldly fought with me, in the same ring, we would have had no war.

During the four years that I was in Congress, the country's history will attest my anxiety and exertions to calm the public mind, and to avoid the rupture which has proved so disastrous to the South. In my speech in the House of Representatives on the 26th of January, 1861, after addressing myself as best I could to the various issues that were then most fearfully threatening the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country, and more especially as I believed, my own section, I concluded as follows, to wit:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it, I may be also enabled to do my duty then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war will ensue.—Whenever the people of the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself, and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first most to be found in the rank and file on both sides the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely devoted to helping and maintaining the great, terrific, and bloody struggle, and they will exert it on either side for victory or death; and if they fall in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field, and their face to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of discussion can be checked; when, mark you this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives and our daughters, shall assemble around us, and with weeping eyes and aching hearts say: "Could you not have done something, could not you have said something, that would have averted this dreadful calamity?" I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. (Suppressed applause.) I want you, fellow men of the North, to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble would have been avoided. I ask, gentlemen, North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country."

For the exertions which I made in Congress for peace, for the Union, for the constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws, as you truly say, I was not only denounced and persecuted with unusual bitterness, but in social intercourse was slighted and regarded as a sympathizer with abolitionists and a traitor to the South. But few then displayed courage or zeal for me or for peace.

All this I endured, as you say, patiently, because in my conscience I felt satisfied that I was struggling for the very best interests of all the States, and especially for the Southern States, where I was most reviled and abused.

Before leaving Washington in March, 1861, it is well known by many that I appealed in private to President Lincoln to use his very best exertions and all the powers of his office to avoid bloodshed, to give time for reflection, and to await the result of the sober second thought of the people, then excited and maddened. I urged him, that, if compelled to take action to maintain and execute the laws, he would not proceed farther than by the use of our navy to blockade completely all the ports of the seceded States, from Charleston to Galveston inclusive. This advice Mr. Lincoln received so kindly that I did hope he would have pursued it, and try whether the seceded States on reflection, and when for a season left to themselves, would call conventions and return again to the Union. I represented to him that this course would give further time to the people to review the conduct of the precipitators, and adjust and compromise the causes of difference. This advice I know was respected by many of Mr. Lincoln's political friends, and by them declared judicious.—Although differing with the President, I knew I had his confidence, because he tendered me a seat in his Cabinet. And when I left Washington on the 5th of March, 1861, I still had hope for peace and the Union, and so I declared in many addresses to the people in my own section on my return home. I felt satisfied that if hostilities could be suspended for a reasonable period, no other State would secede, and many, if not all, that had seceded, would return.—But strenuous efforts were made to defeat the policy which I was endeavoring to set on foot. War was precipitated and blood shed at Charleston. The whole South and the whole North were thrown into a blaze, the result of which all now know, and which the South now so severely feels.

The Legislature instantly called her Convention, and also passed an act as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any government within its limits, separate from the existing government, or in holding or executing in such usurped government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws, under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death." [Ratified 11th day of May, 1861.]

Death was enacted for all the advocates of the Union in North Carolina after that date. The people of all the counties in the State, elected their delegates to the Convention, by whose unanimous vote the State was declared out of the Union, but this not until all her surrounding States had gone.

All this having occurred, I conceived it a duty to yield to, and obey the laws of my own Legislature. But not simply for this, or the idea that I should be for my country, right or wrong—nor to avoid the criticism, if the South, was conquered, that it would have been otherwise, if I had done my duty—not for the purpose of escaping trial and death, but because I did verily believe that if the Southern States, although they had been led to act so rashly and so unwisely, were conqeured, ruin to them would be the result. This I said in many conversations and in some speeches, and urged the people to stand together until terms of peace could be agreed on, honorable to them, and by which they could live; and, notwithstanding the errors and blunders of the Executive, to stand united until reasonable and safe terms of peace could be agreed on; for which no one was continually and constantly more anxious than myself.

Under the hope that something would turn up by which I might in my position be able to aid in securing a peace, I became a candidate and accepted my election to the last Confederate Congress. My colleagues will attest to the exertions which I made, while for a brief period in this Congress at Richmond, to prevail on the President to consent to the sending of commissioners to try the efficacy of negotiation. The journal shows the proposition which I thought ought to be made to the government of the United States, to begin, at least, the subject of negotiation for peace. A full detail of my labors whilst in Richmond in this direction, (too long to go into this letter,) would remove from the minds of all such impressions as you mention. And it is known to all how I fell in the respect and confidence of the friends of the President, when I voted against laying on the table Governor Foote's resolutions, proposing to refer to a committee, to inquire whether Congress could not do something to secure peace on fair and honorable terms.

I was always for any proposition that seemed to me likely to secure negotiation, always preferring that proposition which promised most for success, and which would avoid angry disputations and struggling among our own people, under which, but for a miracle, we must perish, even in negotiation, would be more hopeless than before a better chance.

In and out of Congress I opposed all the measures of the administration which I considered rash, oppressive, or calculated unnecessarily to create dissatisfaction and division among the people—among those I reckon the attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Those who served with me will attest with what success.

I held no place or position in the army. The only aid which I gave in the contest, other than that which I have stated, consisted in my efforts to put down all oppression, to restore harmony and peace to all, to relieve the needy and distressed, to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, (Confederate and Federal soldiers,) and to right wrongs of all in my power, to speculate and curse the many exactions and incantations of the war, and to advise against all attempts and acts of treason.

I first argued and remonstrated against this war, and endeavored to avert the consequences, and the only regret I have in this is that so very few came to my aid, in season, either in Congress or out of it. When the country was precipitated and fully committed to the war, I ventured to advise and say what I conceived would be the consequences if conquest ensued. For this war, before God and my country, in my conscience and in my soul, I feel guiltless.

This brings me to the point in which you desire more particularly to hear me. I am for peace and order—I am for the Federal government and for the State government, and am for getting the same into operation as expeditiously as the circumstances peculiarly done, and on the terms proposed. We are powerless. We are in a state of submission. I have yielded, (and in a manner satisfactory to my slaves, and to the government, I trust,) to the circumstances required. True, I should have preferred other terms. But to talk of these is now useless and out of place, and in my opinion it is unwise to think of or suggest any further resistance. I am opposed to all further rebellion. Let us strive, by willing and ready submission, to secure amnesty and a modification of other laws. Let us keep the peace, and infuse brotherly kindness among ourselves, and banish forever all heart-burnings growing out of past differences of opinions. Let all these be buried in the past. We should honestly unite in putting the management of our affairs into the hands of our wisest and best men, and ask the blessing of Providence on their deliberations and labors. Let our united exertions be directed to the elevation of the material, social and moral condition of the State, rather than wrangle about petty differences; and in due season, with God's blessing, all will be well with us again. Let us be honest ourselves, secure industry, and fair dealing among and with all, white and black; and get back to the good old times, when the farmer's grain was safe in his barn or his crib without the aid of locks or bolts, and his stock safe in his pasture—when all could lie down at night, and soundly repose under the full confidence that they would rise in the morning and find nothing disturbed. Let us have charity for each other, and love our neighbors as ourselves. Give proper care and attention to moral and religious culture—give no ear to useless disputations—give every man his own and do hurt to no one, and I feel confident that in a few years we shall have a State improved, rather than ruin or injured. I am a friend to the State government and of the Federal government, and shall sustain President Johnson in his efforts to bring peace and order out of confusion and war. His efforts in the last Congress, in which we served together, and more especially his speech of the 5th and 6th of February, 1861, of which I distributed many thousands, show that he loved his country and his whole country. Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

The Contest of Races.

Under this heading the New York *Herald* presents some solid truths. That paper says:

The contest of the white and black races in this country, originating from the miscegenation schemes of the abolitionists, has begun in Connecticut. A negro married a white woman, which so incensed the neighbors that frequent difficulties arose, and finally culminated in an attack upon the black man's house by a parcel of boys, during which a black woman shot one of them dead. The coroner's jury discharged the accused upon the grounds of justification. This is the commencement of a succession of similar conflicts between the two races for which the miscegenationists have been so long conspiring. It would be the glory of the nigger worshippers to reproduce the same scenes here, and all over the country, and they will succeed in doing so if the miscegenation journals in this city are not suppressed. The rebel journals are bad enough, but they are not half as dangerous in the present crisis of affairs as the miscegenation organs. The rebel press of New-York has lost its fangs now that the rebellion is over, but journals of the other class referred to are encouraging and directly bringing about a social condition, in the North and South alike, almost as bad as the rebellion through which we have just passed. They should, therefore, be stopped before the bloody work enacted at Greenwich goes any further. President Johnson has positive information that the abolition radicals, such as Wendell Phillips and other agitators of the miscegenation idea, are trying to stir up an insurrection in the South. Mr. Johnson knows how to deal with these Jacobin revolutionists, and we hope he will handle them promptly—both the agitators and the miscegenation newspapers. He should put down the papers, and put up the agitators higher than Haman.

The labor question now agitating the country, and perplexing the policy of the government, as well as the late murder in Connecticut, which, as we said, is the beginning of a war of races, naturally brings up for review the subject of African colonization. What to do with the emancipated negro is a query not very easily answered. If it were, the reconstruction of the South would not be such a difficult task as it presents itself to President Johnson; nor such a mischievous engine as it places in the hands of the Jacobins. The President of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Latrobe, published a letter in these columns on Sunday, replying to the assertion of General Cox, candidate for Governor of Ohio, that African colonization was hopeless and tyrannical. Mr. Latrobe contends for the colonization of Liberia by the negro. It must be admitted that the emigration of this race, being voluntary, is not a tyrannical measure. They are not compelled by any law of Congress nor any proclamation of the Executive to abandon this country for Liberia or anywhere else. That they have hitherto exhibited a disposition not to do so is true, and the colonization scheme so far has not been a great success. It might, indeed, in view of the anticipations created for it, be denominated a failure; but in the present state of affairs the negro might be found more willing to return to Africa. It would be no hardship, one would suppose, for him to emigrate to his native soil than for the Germans to leave Fatherland or the Irish to desert the Emerald Isle.

However, there is another question involved in this colonization scheme which affects more interests than the future of the blacks. The labor of the three millions of negroes has been ever always more productive to the extent of the cultivation of the Southern States. They were never half cultivated at the best, and the demand upon their resources, and indeed of the resources of the whole country, is greater now than before the war, for we have a heavy national debt to liquidate. Now, the question is, can we spare the labor which African colonization would draw off? We lost by the war in various ways—by

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aug13-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1865.

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Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

ORIGINAL—FOR THE PROGRESS.

TO A SPRIG OF CITRONIA.

The stars looked at us from their twinkling sheen,
And the breezes lay still in the dale,
And the perfumes of flowers stole up from the green
Thro' the shadow of the evening-veil;

When I broke the bright seal her fingers had made,
Her own sweet fingers had made for me,
And lo! on the pages so tenderly laid,
Language unwritten—deep as the sea.

Thou mystical emblem, I bless thee and thine,
With a prayer that needs no endeavor;
I bless the fair donor and fain would I bind
My soul with her kindness forever.

I'll bundle thee up with memory's pleasures,
Mid the Nameless that mortal's ne'er see;
I'll lay thee away in my casket of treasures,
Down, deep, where my heart keeps the key.

Like incense that burns on altars eternal,
Pure as thy fragrance, delicate gift,
Thoughts of the giver in fancies supernal,
Will, on my heart-cloud, tinge a bright rift.

LOUIS.

Raleigh, 1865.

A CONFEDERATE GENERAL SENT TO A WORK HOUSE.—A Washington paper of the 5th says:

Last night officers Saffell and Hurdle, of the Fourth Ward, arrested at the National Hotel a man who was very drunk and was behaving very disorderly and indecently, who they took to the station, when he gave the name of Benjamin G. Hill, and his occupation as a farmer from Tennessee. From papers found on his person he proved to be the Rebel Brig. Gen. Benj. G. Hill, of the Confederate States Provisional Army. He had on his person a memorandum book marked Benj. G. Hill & Co., McMinnville, Tenn., in which was a copy of terms of surrender of himself and forces, to Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. V., commanding district of Etowah, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., May 16, 1865, which are exact in language to the terms agreed upon between Lee and Gen. Grant, an unsigned check on a Philadelphia Bank for $150, payable to the order of Andrew Johnson, and a pass from the commandant of McMinnville and Provost Marshal, for any number of days, to visit New York; also a certificate dated Office Secretary of the Senate, C. S. A., Richmond, December 1, 1864, that Benjamin G. Hill of Tennessee, was that day confirmed a Brigadier General, "with temporary rank, under the act of May 31, 1865, in the Provisional Army, C. S. A., to raise troops in Tennessee, within the enemy's lines, to rank from confirmation," signed James H. Nash, Secretary.

Hill has been on a bender here for some time, and the night before he was in the hands of the police for paying a hackman his fare for hacking him several hours, in Confederate money, but was released on asserting that he had unintentionally made a mistake, and forking over the amount of good money. He has heretofore stood high in Tennessee, and for a number of years had been in the Legislature for some time as Senator.

The law is no respecter of persons, and he not having in United States funds the amount of fine, Justice Walter committed him to the workhouse for 30 days, where he will doubtless do a little labor for the benefit of the coporation.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. L. S. FOGG, Dentist, New Berne, N. C., is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to DENTISTRY. Artificial Teeth inserted on gold, platina, rubber or silver, from one to an entire set.

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aug3-1m

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je 29-tf

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APPLICATIONS FROM MANY INVALIDS induces us to open our House on 1st August for the accommodation of a few of our old friends and former patrons.

The Spring is now in good running order, notwithstanding parties have been busily engaged circulating reports to the contrary.

Board will be moderate, half of which may be paid (in advance) in provisions at market rates. Best write us a few days before hand so that conveyances may be in readiness at the Depot.

jy 17-1m* BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

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ON SATURDAY, the 19th August, 30 to 35 pieces DUNDEE BAGGING, 35 to 40 cotton VANILLA ROPE. Also, a large lot of good FURNITURE, to close consignment. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

aug14-td

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je 16-tf WM. B. SMITH & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

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HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

je 22-tf RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
Corner Newbern and Person Sts, Raleigh,
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

apl17-tf

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
(Formerly of Texas.)

WOULD respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country.

Office at the residence of Mr. Henry Pennington, near North Carolina depot. aug8-1m*

JAMES B. HERBERT,
PRODUCE
AND
General Commission Merchant,
168 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

SELLS ALL AND EVERYTHING. QUICK Returns made. Custom solicited all through the South.

REFER TO
Mr. John Hawthorn, Maj. W. W. Pierce, and others in Raleigh, N. C. jy 12-1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF W. R. Richardson & Co., or to W. R. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the transactions.

Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the ratio above stated.

je 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

AN ELEGANT
PIANO.
EIGHT OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD CASE, IN PERFECT ORDER, AND AS GOOD AS NEW,
For sale at the Field and Fireside Bookstore, No. 58 Fayetteville street.

aug3-tf

Standard copy.

PLANTERS' HOTEL
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN AND PATRONAGE solicited from my friends and the public generally. Mr. A. J. PARTIN has charge of my business and will do all in his power to render our guests comfortable.

A limited number of boarders taken by the week at a reasonable rate, with or without lodging.

jy 12-1m W. T. BAIN.

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These Ales are of approved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 10th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

jy 15-3m

A RARE CHANCE
For any one Wishing to Build a Fine House.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; together with,

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and Frames;
14 Large Window Frames, with Rollers;
7 Window Frames—without Rollers;
14 Sash—Plate—Glass 10 by 18;
6 Front pieces for fire-places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather-boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it. Sell the rest because I CAN'T!

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

jy 26-1m EDITOR PROGRESS.

FOR SALE,
A GOOD FARM AND WATER-POWER. APPLY to RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 24-tf

NEW YORK ROUTE.
FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.
THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, THE RALeigh and Gastonrailway will leave Raleigh at 5 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave Gaston at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg Road at 5 p. m.

A saving of several hours time and one day's board secured by this route. Passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg Road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 6 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 m.
Leave Gaston at 12 m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, Sup't Petersburg R. R.

Raleigh, June 21, 1865. je 21-3m*

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. AMETT,
SOUTH FRONT STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

I am receiving the above described stock by the steamers from New York and Baltimore.

GIVE ME A CALL.

jy 14-3m

LEOPOLD BAER,
MIDDLE STREET,
(BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,)
NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

WHOLE LOT AND RETAIL,
to
and in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his store, and solicits a call, where his increased stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call.

jy 14-3m

C. W. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,
CRAVEN STREET,
(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,)
Newbern, N. C.

Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy-17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,
(Late W. C. Hamilton & Co.,)
Corner South Front and Middle Streets,
Newbern, N. C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.

jy 14-6m

Leland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors,
AND DEALERS IN
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE
AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR
COTTON PLANTERS,
POLLOCK STREET,
(Near East Front St.,)
NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tf5au

Borland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS & BAGGING,
NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,
NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tf5au

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.
NEWBERN STEAM
COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY, HAVING MADE LARGE ADditions to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tf5au Newbern, N. C.

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. R. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.
BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of pay lands, and take general care of all of that character. Copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county information will be given about the location and value of land, &c.

Will literally undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate.

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

jy 14-tf

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS
(Carrying the U. S. Mail.)
Inland Route for
NORFOLK,
RICHMOND,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
PHILADELPHIA,
And NEW YORK.

THE STEAMERS

ARGO,	Captain	WILLIS TILLEY
WASHINGTON IRVING,	"	JOHN PEGG.
ROCKLAND,	"	WILLIAMS.
GAZELLE,	"	JOSEPH BYRD.
NEW BOAT,	"	M. SLAUGH.

One of the above steamers will leave the GASTON WHARF, Newbern, N. C., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. Returning, will leave NORFOLK Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore.

FARE:

From New Berne to Norfolk,	$10 00
" " " " Richmond,	13 50
" " " " Baltimore,	16 00
" " " " Philadelphia,	20 00
" " " " New York,	21 00

Passengers by this route can reach New York in forty hours from New Berne, avoiding all sea dangers.

For freight or passage apply at the office at RULIFSON'S Store, corner of South Front and Middle streets.

Government transportation received on this line.

aug14-tf GEORGE OLNEY, Proprietor.

Hulbert & McLean,
Have removed to the well known
EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,
Corner of Pollock and Middle Sts.,
NEW BERN, N. C.,
And have opened a very large and fresh stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Which they will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at
REASONABLE PRICES!

WE also are prepared to receive Consignments of
COTTON and OTHER PRODUCTS,
Make liberal advancements upon the same and ship to the New York market.

The highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:
Hulbert & McLean,
At the large Brick Store,
Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.

New Bern, Aug. 3, 1865-3m

WILEY F. HIGGINS,
Having resumed his old business of the
Dry Goods Trade,
Would be pleased to see his friends at HULBERT & McLEAN'S, at the Emmet Cuthbert Store,
Cor. Pollock and Middle Sts., NEW BERN.

aug3 3m

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding, and I. Disosway.)

jy 14-3m

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
Hart & Lewis,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, HARDWARE, Hollowware, Crockery and Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Kerosene Oil, &c.,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

je 24-3m

HUGHES & DILL,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern. C. W. DILL, Morehead City.

jy 8-tf

MURRAY & SHEPHERD,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
And Agents for MURRAY'S North Carolina Steamship Line,
62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our patrons and merchants in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.

May 15-tf

CARD.—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE announced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency," in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst., have since determined to confine their business to the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, in connection with the "N. C. Land Agency" of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co. We find that we will be unable to give our personal attention to a more extended business of this particular character.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with most of the desirable tracts.

Landowners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties, desiring to sell or to gain further information as to the objects of the Agency, will please address us at Raleigh. Philadelphia, attention is directed to the prospectus of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

jy 7-tf

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!
NEW YORK DAILIES
RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS.
—ALSO—
MAGAZINES
AND
All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at
THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
J. EDWIN WEST, Agent.

jy 15-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENNETT, VANFELT & CO.,
28 White Hall St.,
NEW YORK.

ALFRED E. BENNETT,	C. H. BENNETT,
T. C. VANFELT,	at B. F. Williamson & Co's,
New York.	Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sea to New York.

B. F. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO
New York—President Atlantic Bank, Fenner, Bennett & Bowman; John McKesson, W. J. Barney & Co.
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. F. Williamson & Co.

jy 12-3m

*** Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

A. S. SHAFER,	P. T. NORWOOD,
late of	late of
Petersburg, Va.	Warrenton, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE
No. 5 Water St.
NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

REFER TO
Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro', N C.
W J Hawkins, President R & G R R.
Wellmans, Son & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Dunnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E A Vogler, Esq., Salem, N C.
R B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.

June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (two) Elliptic Full Length Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and Home Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as neat and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day will never [illegible] (single Spring Skirts &c.) For Children [illegible] Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 3 ply double twist [illegible] and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice as double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEEKS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. Wood,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Orders Solicited for the Purchase of Goods.

Rev'd R. Swepson, New York City.
Sam'l G. Stanley, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Thomas Sumner, Company's Shops, N. C.
Dan'l Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

je 24-3m

READ, BROTHERS & CO.,
STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.
380 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
W. B. SYMMES.

June, 1865

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL 500 BALES COTTON. PARties wishing to dispose of any will send good samples. RICHARDSON & MILLER.

je 26-tf

LATEST NEWS.

Very Latest!

THE ATLANTIC CABLE,

THE GREAT EASTERN STILL IN A FOG.

MORE PARDONS!!

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

THE CHOLERA AT MALTA.

Maximillian and the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

We are under obligations to the Southern Express Agency in this city for papers from which the latest news is obtained.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.

The Baltimore papers of this morning bring us the following latest intelligence in reference to the Atlantic Cable:

New York, Aug. 13.—The steamer Moravian has passed Fatrher Point. She reports nothing heard of the Great Eastern since noon of the 2d August. A very anxious feeling prevails in regard to the prospects of the Atlantic Cable. Up to mid-day on Wednesday, 2d inst., the signals received were singularly distinct, and the Great Eastern was then very nearly two-thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was in the deepest water of the whole route, it being nearly 2,400 fathoms or a little over two and a half miles, and it was at this time that the signals to Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased.

The London *Herald* says the state of affairs in connection with the Atlantic Cable led to an advance of the Insurance premium from 25 guineas to 50 and 60 guineas.

MORE PARDONS.

The President on Thursday pardoned R. M. Patton and R. W. Walker, of Alabama; Theodore D. Wagner of Charleston, S. C., and William Selden, of Norfolk, Virginia.

Robert B. Bolling and William T. Joynes, of Petersburg, Va., N. N. Nixon of North Carolina, W. Pristhey and C. Shackelford of Mississippi, were on Friday last pardoned by the President.

PROMOTION.

Major General Alfred Howe Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, on Wednesday night received his promotion from the War Department as a Major General in the regular army.

CHOLERA AT MALTA.

Advices received at the State Department last Sunday from the American Consul at Malta, state that the cholera is raging there to a fearful extent.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF MAXIMILLIAN.

A Washington telegram says there is no foundation in the sentiments of the President or his Cabinet for the French expectation of American recognition of the Maximillian usurpation in Mexico.

NEW COMMANDER AT PETERSBURG.

Major General John Gibbon, of the late Twenty-fourth corps, will be assigned to the command of Petersburg, under General Terry, in place of Major General Hartshuff, who, under the late order of the War Department, is unassigned, and therefore returns to his rank in the regular army.

FIVE MILLIONS.

Five millions of dollars will go to New Orleans by the next steamer, in the hands of one paymaster for the disbursement among the troops about to be mustered out in Texas.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

A Washington telegram of Saturday says:

"It is reported that in yesterday's Cabinet session, President Johnson's reconstruction policy was discussed in a very animated manner by some of the Secretaries, and that he expressed his determination to adhere to it, regardless of opposition."

THE AQUIA CREEK RIOT.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the late riot at Aquia creek, says:

"General T. M. Harris, commanding Department of Southeast Virginia, has the matter under investigation. The white laborers, about forty in number, all discharged Confederate soldiers, have been arrested, tried and sentenced to service in the chain-gang of Fredericksburg for 60 days. The superintendent of the gangs on the railroad, E. H. Thompson, has been sentenced to six month's imprisonment for encouraging the whites in these unlawful proceedings. The lieutenant is to be court-martialed, and the negroes have been sent back to their work.

GENERALS ITEMS.

The Rebel General Ewell and wife passed through Alexandria on Sunday to his home in Prince William County, Va., where he proposes to permanently reside.

Major General C. C. Washburne has written a letter declining the candidacy for the Governorship of Wisconsin.

The remains of the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, late Bishop of Pennsylvania, who died in California, have arrived in New York in charge of the Rev. F. M. McAllister. They came on board the steamship Costa Rica.

Another lot of specie, said to have been in possession of Jeff. Davis, and "scattered upon his flight," is said to have been recovered by Captain Carter and taken to Savannah.

LOST,

ON Saturday night, near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington streets, a small ACCOUNT BOOK, covered with black leather. There was some charges in the book. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
aug15-1w

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

IN obedience to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court-House in Raleigh on Monday the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administering the amnesty oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections; and to transact other important business.

J. J. FERRELL,
Clerk.
aug15-6t

The Atlantic Telegraph Once More.

WHERE THE INSULATION WAS LOST.

700 Miles Payed Out and How Done.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER UNKNOWN.

The First Defect in the Cable Explained.

The steamship Cuba, which arrived at New York Wednesday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown brings news of disaster to the Atlantic Cable. On Saturday, July 29, when seven hundred miles had been payed out from the Great Eastern, the insulation was lost. The cause of the break was unknown when the Cuba sailed.

The English papers have the following consecutive account of the progress of the cable from the date of the previous reports up to the 30th of July:

"WEDNESDAY, July 26.—The advices received today are of the most satisfactory nature, and the 'kink' in the cable on board the Great Eastern was discovered before that portion was payed out. So far as the 'paying out' apparatus is concerned, everything has worked well on board the big ship, and the latest telegrams to Valentia from Mr. Glass, who is on board the Great Eastern, state that at 9:50 this morning they were one hundred and fifty miles from land; but at 6:50 there had gone over the 'rollers' at the stern one hundred and fifty miles of cable.

"Considering that the Great Eastern has only about seven hundred miles of spare cable on board, if the general dip is equal to that since the vessel left Valentia, it is just possible that by the time she sights Hope Harbor there may be a length or two' wanted. The Great Eastern picked up eleven miles to the fault in the cable, which was caused by a piece of wire being driven quite accidentally into the core by the paying-out machinery. Captain Gilpin reports that the picking up gave great satisfaction to all on board the Great Eastern. The fault was localized most accurately by Mr. Saunders (electrician) Captain Gilpin also reports that the process of paying-out was being perfectly executed."

"THURSDAY, July 27.—Three hundred miles were paid out at 5:50 A. M. to-day, and three hundred miles were run at 9:50 A. M. All is going well. The signals are perfect. As the steamer becomes gradually lighter, owing to her consumption of coal and the paying out of the cable, she is able to use her paddles with more effect, for the screw is useless, owing to the fact that the cable has to be payed out over the stern. The calmness of the sea was yesterday morning disturbed by several squalls, which made a nasty tumbling sea, causing some slight diminution in the speed at which the cable was payed out. Fortunately, the steering of the Great Eastern becomes easier as she gets lighter amidships, and she is now much more manageable in bad weather than when she started from the Nore.

"At 9:50 A. M. she was three hundred miles from the place where the shore end was spliced to the main cable, and as one of the chief features in laying the cable this time is the curtailment of space, if is feared that, in spite of all anticipations to the contrary, there will be a considerable length of cable required when the Great Eastern reaches Hope Harbor, her destination on the other side of the Atlantic Although the Great Eastern was three hundred miles out at sea at 9:50 A. M. yesterday, she had paid out three hundred miles of the cable at 5:50 A. M. The insulation throughout was perfect, and it is hoped that in a few days the cable will be run out with a very much smaller allowance of 'slack'"

"FRIDAY, July 28.—Up to 4:50 P. M. five hundred and fifty nautical miles of cable had been payed out; signals were perfect, and all was right."

"SATURDAY, July 29.—Seven hundred miles of cable played out (one hundred and fifty this day), when insulation was lost. Cause unknown. Further particulars not received."

Temporary Mail Service in North Carolina.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1865.

SIR: With a view to furnishing mail facilities, at the earliest practicable moment, to persons residing at and near county seats in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to inform you that the Department on the receipt of reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service on routes running from such county seats to the nearest points on railroads on which mails are conveyed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

N. B.—By "temporary mail service" is intended service to December 31st, next, previous to which time all the routes in the State will be advertised for reletting from January 1st, 1866.

Proposals will be received for carrying the U. S. Mail over the following routes until January 1st, 1866. To be carried once a week:

1 From Franklin to Louisburg,
2 " Henderson to Oxford,
3 " Warren Depot to Warrenton,
4 " Wilson to Greenville, thence to Washington,
5 From Washington to Swan Quarter,
6 " Rocky Mount to Nashville,
7 " Greenville to Williamston,
8 " Warsaw to Kenansville,
9 " Warsaw to Clinton,
10 " Kenansville to Onslow C. H.,
11 " Nearest depot on Wilmington, Charlottee and Rutherford Railroad to Elizabethtown,
12 From Lanyinburg to Rockingham,
13 " Wilmington to Smithville,
14 " Mosely Hall to Snow Hill,
15 " Newbern to Trenton,
16 " Hillsboro' to Roxboro,
17 " High Point to Ashboro, thence to Troy.
18 " Morrisville to Pittsboro',
19 " Winston to Dobson, via Mt. Airy,
20 " Winston to Danbury,
21 " Salisbury to Mocksville, Hamptonville and Yadkinville.
22 From Reidsville to Wentworth,
23 " Danville (Va) to Yanceyville,
24 " Statesville to Taylorsville, Wilkesboro', Boone and Jefferson.
25 From Terminus of Western N. C. Railroad to Morganton, and thence to Lenoir.
26 From Morganton to Marion and Asheville.
27 " Marion to Burnsville,
28 " Asheville to Marshall,
29 " Asheville to Hendersonville,
30 " Asheville to Waynesville,
31 " Waynesville to Webster,
32 " Webster to Franklin,
33 " Franklin to Murphy,
34 " Charlotte to Monroe,
35 " Salisbury to Albemarle, and to Wadesboro',
36 " Lincolnton to Dallas,
37 " Lincolnton to Shelby and Rutherfordton.
38 " Rutherfordton to Columbus,
39 " Raleigh to Hamptonville,
40 " Fayetteville to Carthage,
41 " Graysburg to Jackson, Windsor, Plymouth and Columbia,
42 From Boykin's Depot (Va.) to Winton and Gatesville.
43 " Norfolk to Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton.
44 From Elizabeth City to Camden C. H., and Currituck C. H.

Proposals will be received to supply the County Seats of Alleghany, Cleyland Transylvania Counties, from the nearest point on any of the above routes.

Halifax, Wilson, Wilmington and Tarboro', will be supplied by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Tarboro' Branch Railroad.

Lumberton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Eastern end.

Whiteville will be supplied by the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad.

Kinston, Newbern and Beaufort will be supplied by the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Goldsboro', Smithfield, Hillsboro', Raleigh, Graham, Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte will be supplied by the North Carolina Railroad.

Statesville and Newton will be supplied by the Western N. C. Railroad.

Lincolnton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Western end.

Winston is already supplied from High Point.

THE CHOLERA.

MARSEILLES, July 26, 1865.

Letters received here from Constantinople, dated the 19th inst., announce that sanitary measures were being taken to prevent the spread of the cholera. The over-crowded barracks had been evacuated. Two hundred and seventy-nine cases of cholera had been reported since the appearance of the epidemic, and one hundred and fifty-eight cases had proved fatal.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 26, 1865.

In consequence of the statements of Signor Ghinozzi, who was sent to Ancona to report upon the sanitary condition of that town, the Board of Public Health has declared the epidemic now prevailing at Ancona to be cholera. The sanitary authorities have been ordered to notify the existence of this epidemic in the ship's papers granted to the captains of vessels about to leave that port.

Ships arriving at other ports of the kingdom from Ancona will be subjected to quarantine of seven days.

Signor Ghinozzi's report stated that the cholera was not of a violent character, but the most recent bulletin announces that sixteen cases of cholera had occurred between the 24th and 25th inst., five of which were fatal.

The King has left for Turin.

CHOLERA IN LONDON—APPREHENSIONS IN PARIS

[Paris Correspondence London Standard.]

The fact of cases having occurred in London, while the disease rages at Constantinople and Ancona, has revived the apprehension existing here. At Ancona the disease appears to be spreading, and as communications between Marseilles and that point are very frequent, people in Paris are naturally afraid of its introduction. With that want of sense characteristic of Frenchmen, Parisians complain that Government should do nothing to check the inroads of the disease; but the probability is that any step of the kind would create a panic, and thus promote the diffusion of the pestilence. The health of Paris is, I am bold to say, very unsatisfactory; the excessive heat of the weather contributing to the spread of the disease. There is so far no epidemic cholera, but typhus is extremely prevalent.

NEGRO TROOPS—A telegram from Washington says it is estimated that at least one hundred thousand colored troops are retained in the service of the United States.

MAINE UNION CONVENTION—NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—Portland, August 10.—The Union State Convention to-day, nominated Samuel Cory for Governor.

—It is said that Mrs. Jefferson Davis is embarrassed pecuniarily and that friends in the North are raising funds for her benefit. We doubt it.

—It is positively ascertained that there are no counterfeits on the notes of the national banks in circulation.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY Wagons, Spring Wagons, Harness and other government property will take place from time to time at the principal cities and towns in the State.

These sales will afford farmers excellent opportunities to stock their farms with any class of animals they desire to purchase.

Each sale will embrace a variety of stock, including riding and draught Horses and Mules of every class. A few very large Mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and in fine condition, will be offered at each sale.

The attention of capitalists and dealers in stock is particularly called to the opportunities here presented for profitable investment. Stock purchased for cash at these sales may be sold on credit, with ample security, at a large advance, to farmers who are depending on their growing crops for means to purchase—or may be retained, and sold for cash at a large profit after the crops have matured.

Terms CASH on day of sale.

Sales will continue during the month of August, and will be advertised in this column as soon as dates are fixed.

At FAYETTEVILLE, on Friday, August 18th, 1865, at 9 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE, A. Q. M.

At CHARLOTTE, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 23d, 24th and 25th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At LOUISBURG, Franklin county, on Friday, August 25th, under the direction of Capt. A. M. GAROTTE, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

At GREENSBORO, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31st, and September 1st and 2d, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At GOLDSBORO, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 5th and 6th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At MOREHEAD CITY, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12th and 13th, 1865, under the direction of Capt D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

At NEWBERNE, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 24th, 25th and 26th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

J. F. BOYD,
Col. & Chief Q. M., Dep't of N. C.
jy 24-tf

ROBT. A. MARTIN. ROBT. TANNAHILL.

MARTIN & TANNAHILL,

129 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.,

Will give prompt personal attention to the sale of TOBACCO, COTTON,
WHEAT, CORN,
FLOUR, BACON, &C.

And respectfully solicit consignments from their old friends and the public generally.

We also FILL ORDERS FOR GOODS on the most favorable cash terms.
aug7-3m

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Solicit consignments of COTTON, COTTON YARN, and all kinds of Manufactures and Country Produce.
aug7-tf

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

50 Barrels EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, made out of new wheat.
600 pounds choice HAMS.
400 " side white LARD.
400 " RICE.
ROE HERRINGS.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
aug7-tf Fayetteville Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

2 BALES—1000 yards—ALAMANCE PLAIDS.
200 " COTTON YARN.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
aug7-tf Fayetteville Street.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

500 POUNDS HOOP IRON.
200 pounds GLUE.
at B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
aug7-tf Fayetteville Street.

10 DOZEN AXES.
5 dozen Long Handled SHOVELS.
1000 pounds No. 5 and 6 WIRE. For sale at
B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
aug7-tf Fayetteville street.

10 DOZEN BRUSH CALF SKINS.
15 pounds BLACK SEWING SILK.
10 dozen SOFT HATS.
For sale at B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
aug7-tf Fayetteville Street.

SCHEDULE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD,

To take effect Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

GOING NORTH:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave	Raleigh	5 00	A. M.
"	Mill Brook	5 35	"
"	Huntsville	5 48	"
"	Wake	6 13	"
"	Franklinton	7 00	"
"	Kittrell's	8 12	"
"	Henderson	8 53	"
"	Junction	9 30	"
"	Ridgeway	9 36	"
"	Warrenton	10 15	"
"	Macon	10 27	"
"	Littleton	11 20	"
"	Gaston	12 00	"
Arrive	Weldon	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave	Weldon	10 00	A. M.
"	Gaston	11 00	"
"	Littleton	12 45	P. M.
"	Macon	01 54	"
"	Warrenton	1 57	"
"	Ridgeway	2 22	"
"	Junction	2 30	"
"	Henderson	2 32	"
"	Kittrell's	3 03	"
"	Franklinton	4 44	"
"	Wake	5 35	"
"	Huntsville	6 02	"
"	Mill Brook	6 21	"
Arrive	Raleigh	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
aug14-tf Superintendent.

PIONEER

LAND OFFICE.

L. P. OLDS & CO.

Principal Office RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIAL AGENCIES:

WILMINGTON, GREENSBORO'
NEW BERNE, SALISBURY,
GOLDSBORO, CHARLOTTE.
335 Atlantic St., New York, and 123 South St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES—SHERIFFS ACTING WHERE THERE ARE NO SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Our Agents all receive like compensation, viz: one (1) per cent commission on all sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from buyers and sellers of Real Estate, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Sales in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

*** Owing to accumulating business of other kinds, I would beg to transfer the management of the Land Office to my son, Mr. G. R. OLDS, for whose skill, tact and energy I can vouch.

L. P. OLDS.

L. P. OLDS' Law Office at same place (for the present) Hon. H. W. Miller's office, east of the capitol.
aug3-1m

PROSPECTUS OF THE

WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, in Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise, that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business; and will contain faithful and correct reports of both the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year	$10 00
" six months	6 00
" three	3 00

A Weekly Edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of mail routes are re-opened to justify it.

Address us at Wilmington, N. C., with Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
WM. H. BERNARD, } Editors and Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARRY, }
aug7-1m

C. M. Delamar & Co.,

(Formerly of Baltimore,)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND Shipping Merchants,

174 Front Street, NEW YORK,

Solicit consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.

On which we will make liberal cash advances and prompt returns.
aug7-3m

NOTICE.

FARMERS, OR ANY OTHER PARTIES, HAVING Cotton Seeds are invited to call on the subscriber before disposing of the same. The highest market interest by so doing.

W. E. CHEEK.
jy 29-2w Office Hall's corner, Raleigh, N. C.

H. HARRY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Provisions, Groceries,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COTTON, NAVAL STORES & OTHER PRODUCTS

Received on consignment for sale in New York,

Or Bought for Cash.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS TO

ARTHUR LEARY, - - - NEW YORK.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Bought and Sold.

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON

Line Steamships

Commander

AND

Starlight.

aug10-6m

THE UNION STORE.

(EUTORING'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

P. H. THEIM.

Raleigh, N. C., June 30, 1865 3m

WANTED TO NEGOTIATE A Loan of $2,500,

Or any part thereof.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY GIVEN.

Apply to T. C. CAMPBELL,
aug7-tf Home Intelligence Office.

LOST.

A MEMORANDUM BOOK was lost on Saturday, 12th of August, in the city, either on Fayetteville or Wilmington streets, or in that vicinity. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
aug14-3t*

R. S. LOUGEE. G. R. LOUGEE.

Lougee & Brother,

(Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.,)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

TIN WARE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage.
1y 6-3m

COTTON, COTTON, COTTON.

WANTED TO BUY, for Factory use, 50 to 100 bales Upland COTTON. It will be to the interest of parties holding Cotton to call on the undersigned.

W. H. & R. R. TUCKER.
aug14-tf